≻ Mother's Name:		Chart No.:	_	•	
Address:			Phone No.: ()		
Name:	nart Delivering No.: Physician:		(Zip Code) Phone No.: ()		
Pediatrician:	hone No.: ()			insmitted to CDC –	
Taken dental in the transmitted to obe =					
CDC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL CASE ID NO.: 0100984 INVESTIGATION AND REPORT					
OENTERS FOR DESIGNA CONTROL AND PRESUMPTION ATLANTA, GA 30333		B No. 0920-0128 Exp. 5		0.:	
PART I. REPORTING INFORMATION		Unk	3. Reporting county FIPS code:	Unk	
1. Report date to health dept.		L Utik		L.J UNK	
Mo. Day Yr. (8-1 4. Reporting city FIPS code:	E Other constitution with (antiquelly	porting State Name	(18-20) 6. Sentinel reporting site: (28)	Reporting County Name	
• neporang day are code.	o. Outer geographic unit (optional).		1 Yes 2 No		
(21-24) Reporting City Name		(25-27)	1	95 2 110	
PART II. MATERNAL INFORMATION 7. State	8. Residence county FIPS code:	Unk	9. Residence city FIPS code:	Unk	
FIPS Code: (29-30) Residence State Name	(31-33) F	Residence County Name	(34-37)	Residence City Name	
10. Residence zip code: Unk 11. Mother's date of		12. Mother's race: (51)	an Indian/	Nother's ethnicity: (52)	
(38-42) Mo.	///	Alaskar	Native 8 Uther 1	☐ Hispanic 9 ☐ Unk ☐ Non-Hispanic	
14. Mother's marital status: (53)	Day Yr. (43-50) 15. Last menstrual period (LMP) (be		16. Did mother have prenatal care		
1 Single, never married 3 Separated/ 8 Other	,		1	☐ Unk (Go to Q19)	
2 Married 4 Widow 9 Unk 17. Indicate date of first prenatal visit:	40 Indicate number of prepatel of	ade number of property visite.		mal test (e.g. PDP or \(\text{IDD()}\)	
U	ik indicate number of prenatal 48	unk	in pregnancy, at delivery, or so	oon after delivery? (73)	
Mo. Day Yr. (63-70)		(71-72)	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No (Go	to Q22) 9 Unk (Go to Q22)	
VALUE RESULTS I				Unk	
Mo. Day Yr. 1: (110-113) a / / (74-81) Unk 1 Reactive 2 Nonreactive 9 Unk (82)					
22. Did mother nave confirmatory treponemal test result (e.g., FIA-ABS or MHAIP)? (114) (Footnote 8					
TE 100, Totaloure 2 Total Tota					
(Footnote a)					
d/					
1 Before pregnancy (Go to Q25) 3 No Treatment (Go to Q28)		25. Before pregnancy, was mother's treatment adequate? (117) (Footnote b) 1 Yes, adequate (Go to Q27) 9 Unknown (Go to Q28)			
2 During Pregnancy (Go to Q26) 9 Unknown (Go to Q28)		2 No, inadequate (Go to Q28)			
26. During pregnancy, was mother's treatment adequate? (118) (Footnote b) 27. An appropriate serologic response? (119) (Footnote c) 3 No, inappropri			inappropriate response: evidence of		
, □ 100; acceptant	< 30 days before delivery (Go to U28)		1 Yes, appropriate response with adequate serologic follow-up during pregnancy 4 No, response was equivocal or could		
2 No, inadequate: non-penicillin therapy 4 Unknot	vn <i>(Go to Q28)</i>	2 Yes, appropriate response but no not be determined from available follow-up serologic titers during pregnancy nontreponemal titer information			
PART III. INFANT INFORMATION	29. Vital status: (128)		30. Indicate date of death	Unk	
28. Date of Delivery:	1 Alive (Go to Q31)	3 Stillborn (Go to Q32) (Footnote d)	,	1	
Mo. Day Yr. (120-127)	2 Born alive, then died	9 Unk (Go to Q31)	Mo. Day	Yr. (129-136)	
31. Gender: (137) 1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female 9 ☐ Unk	32. Birthweight (in grams)	Unk	33. Estimated gestational age (in	, URK	
		38-141)	(If infant was stillborn go to Q44)		
34. Did infant/child have a reactive serologic test for syphilis (e.g., RPR, VDRL, FTA-ABS or MHA-TP)? (144) 35. When was the Infant/child's first for syphilis?		st reactive serologic test Unk	36. Did the infant/child have any classic signs of CS? (153) (Footnote e)		
1 Yes 2 No (Go to Q36) 9 Unk (Go to Q36) — — / — — / — — / — Yr. (145-152)		/	1 Yes 2 No, asymptomatic		
boratory Confirmation 37. Did the Infant/child have a 38. Did the Infant/child have a direct fluorescent antibody test? (155)					
darkfield exam? (154)		No test	39. Did the infant/child have an IgM-specific treponemal test? (156) 1 Yes, reactive 3 No test (Footnote f)		
2 Yes, negative 9 Unk. 2 Yes, negative 9 U			2 Yes, nonreactive 9	Unk.	
Infant/Child Evaluation 40. Did the infant/child have long hone X-rays? 41. Did the infant/child have long hone X-rays?		nfant/child have a CSF cell count or	43. Was the infant/child treated?		
(157)		ein test? (159) (Footnote g)	1 ☐ Yes, with Aqueous or Procaine Penicillin for ≥ 10 days 3 ☐ Benzathine penicillin x 1 4 ☐ Yes, with other treatment		
Yes, changes Consistent with CS No xrays Yes, rea Yes, rea Yes, rea Yes, rea	or bot	by Aruen			
Penicillin for a total ≥ 10 days 9 Unk.					
1 Not a case 2 Confirmed case (Laboratory confirmed identification of <i>T.pallidum</i> , e.g., 3 Syphilitic stillbirth 4 Presumptive case (A case identified by the above algorithm,					
Not a case 2 Confirmed case (Laboratory confirmed identification of 1.pallidum, e.g., 3 Syphilitic stillbirth 4 Presumptive case (A case identified by the above algorithm, darkfield or direct fluorescent antibody positive lesions) (Footnote d) which is not a confirmed case or syphilitic stillbirth).					
Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 20					

Public reporting burden of this collection of information is estimated to average 30 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to CDC, Project Clearance Officer, 1600 Cliffon Road, MS D-24, Atlanta, GA 30333, ATTN: PRA (0920-0128). Do not send the completed form to this address.

- Footnotes: a) For the case definition of congenital syphilis (CS), the mother must have evidence of syphilis by one of the following tests: 1) a syphilitic lesion at the time of delivery proven by positive darkfield or direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) examination; or 2) a reactive treponemal test (e.g., FTA-ABS, MHA-TP). A treponemal test on the mother may not be available for an infant evaluated outside the newborn period or a child with late CS. In these instances, the investigation may proceed on the basis of infant/child treponemal and nontreponemal tests. An attempt to obtain a maternal treponemal test should be made.
 - b) Adequate therapy in a non-pregnant woman should be one of the standard treatment regimens recommended for her particular stage of infection (See 1989 STD Treatment Guidelines).

Adequate therapy in a pregnant woman is treatment with a penicillin regimen, appropriate for the mother's stage of syphilis, started at least 30 days before delivery (see 1989 STD Treatment Guidelines). Any non-penicillin treatment or penicillin treatment in the last 30 days of pregnancy is inadequate for the unborn child.

c) Appropriate response to therapy is a fourfold decline in non-treponemal titer by three months with primary or secondary syphilis, or a fourfold decline in non-treponemal titer by six months with early latent syphilis.

An inappropriate response is less than a fourfold drop over the expected time period unless the patient is known to be serofast (see below). An equivocal response includes instances where it was difficult to assess adequate response because either no interim titers from treatment to delivery were available or insufficient time had passed between treatment and delivery. An unknown response includes those instances where titers before treatment and/or at delivery are not available. The infant/child of a mother with an equivocal or unknown response should be evaluated for CS.

Special consideration is required in the case of a serofast patient. If a mother's titer was 1:1 or 1:2 before pregnancy, there is evidence of adequate treatment, and at delivery her titer is still the same low level, she should be regarded as serofast. Stop the case investigation; this is not a case.

- d) A syphilitic stillbirth is defined as a fetal death in which the mother had untreated or inadequately treated syphilis at delivery of a fetus after a 20-week gestation or weighing >500 grams.
- e) Signs of CS (usually in an infant or child <2 years old) include: condyloma lata, snuffles, syphilitic skin rash, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice due to syphilitic hepatitis, pseudoparalysis, or edema (nephrotic syndrome and/or malnutrition). Stigmata in an older child may include: interstitial keratitis, nerve deafness, anterior bowing of shins, frontal bossing, mulberry molars, Hutchinson's teeth, saddle nose, rhagades, or Clutton's joints.
- f) The 19S-IgM-FTA-ABS is highly sensitive and specific in untreated neonatal syphilis. Other IgM-based treponemal tests are in use or in development. These are not yet considered standard tests of syphilis and should not be relied upon to define a case of CS. For specific questions regarding IgM-based treponemal test(s) being used in your area, contact the Division of STD Laboratory Research (404) 639-3224.
- g) In the immediate newborn period, interpretation of these tests may be difficult; normal values vary with gestational age and are higher in preterm infants. CSF cell count and protein in a term or preterm infant should be interpreted by the clinician. Beyond the neonatal period, a CSF cell count >5 wbc/mm³ or a CSF protein >50 mg/dl is abnormal, regardless of CSF serology.

